



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1860.

The Baltimore Exchange, Democratic in its proclivities and not unfriendly to the present Administration, speaking of the recent political demonstration in Washington, says: "The spectacle which the public then assembled to witness, would have been an absurd, if it had not been a painful one." When the President of the United States stood up to make a stump speech, and amid "applause and cries of 'go it old man,'" and assured the multitude that he "never struck a political ticket in his life," there must have been more men in the crowd who experienced a feeling of deep mortification than would probably care to acknowledge the fact. Strangers to most of the great men who followed the brass-band and transparencies to the Presidential Mansion, and heard the Chief Magistrate of the nation explain to a crowd the wisdom of the "two-third rule," and protest that he had "never been a friend of regular nominees." Under any circumstances it would be difficult for a President to address a political meeting in support of his party and its candidate, without the fringing those rules of decorum to which it so well becomes those in high station to adhere. But as matters stand at present, it was absolutely impossible that Mr. Buchanan could publicly interfere in the canvass unless he had determined in his personal and official conduct to disregard altogether the dictates of propriety and good taste. It is humiliating enough to us to see the President upon the hustings at all, but, when we remember his known and bitter hostility to the candidate at whom his remarks were especially leveled, it becomes a matter of equal astonishment and disgust that he should have placed himself in so indefensible a position before the country.

Which is Which of the Happy Democratic Party? is now the great question. Who is the bogus Democrat, and who is the genuine? It is the BRECKINRIDGE, or the DOUGLAS? We can only go to Democratic sources for an answer, and there we find a harmony of opinion as delightful as it is decisive. First, the Washington Constitution says:

"The newspaper organs of the Douglas faction, and some of their organs, have the temerity to assert that Mr. Douglas is the regular nominee of the Democratic party. Even he, himself, has been bold enough to make that claim to his letter of acceptance. This conduct exhibits a contempt for the public intelligence, so insulting to the voters, that we are much mistaken if it does not react upon its authors with a power which will utterly crush them."

This is a very courteous proclamation that Mr. DOUGLAS is bogus, and not only bogus, but a very impudent counterfeit. Next comes the Southern Confederacy, July 6, all the way from Georgia, which says:

"We believe that the ticket of Douglas and Johnson is the true representative of the National Democratic party, and that all true and loyal Democrats will support it. This ticket was nominated by a National Democratic Convention, in accordance with the usages of National Democratic Conventions, and is the only true National ticket now before the American people."

The Catholic Mirror of this week contains a pastoral letter signed by Archbishop Kenrick, and the Bishops of Wheeling, Richmond, Erie, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Charleston, Florida, and Savannah, expressing their "devoted attachment to the See of the Apostles Peter, and to the illustrious Pontiff" who now occupies it. "The dominions of the Pope are not regarded as essential, but as desirable, the same as it was deemed desirable to have the national capital of America separate from the States, that its action might be free, without dependence on any State influence, or prejudice to State rights." The letter regards it as sacrilege to separate this civil principality, which during so many centuries has been attached to the Holy See. The letter concludes by appointing the first Sunday in September as the day for taking up collections and contributions for the "treasury of the Church," made necessary "in consequence of the loss of the revolved province," the revenues of which "enabled the Pontiff to meet the expenses of his ecclesiastical administration." This portion of the letter contains a strong appeal to the members of the Church.

"The Laclede (Mo.) Journal 'regrets to learn' that a 'little difficulty' occurred at a horse race on Fox Creek, Douglas county, Missouri, the results of which are summed up as follows:—Wm. W. Gideon, a citizen of Wright county, was shockingly and brutally beaten over the head with a gun, by Jack A-Lup, until life was extinct. Arthur Nead was fatally stabbed. William Neal, Isaac Davis and Joseph Todd were knocked down and severely injured; a man named Teterick had his head split open. Jack Asup was knocked down, William Asup's jaw was broken—another Asup had his arm broken and his head badly bruised—and a man named Davis was shot through the hand and wrist, although not participating in the 'little difficulty.' 'These men,' adds the Journal, 'had long lived neighbors and friends.'

[This being considered a "little difficulty" the question is, what is considered a "big difficulty," out on Fox Creek, in Missouri.]

The Memphis Bulletin puts the whole matter in a nutshell, and addresses it to honest men of all parties, as follows:

"With a few exceptions, the Democracy of the North are arrayed against the secession ticket. The secession men are arrayed against the Democracy of the North. The battles of the Convention of Charleston and Baltimore are adjourned to the wide battle fields of the country. The combatants of the Conventions are rallying their followers to the thousand fields where the sword and the lance of Democracy are to be fought. Breckinridge cannot carry a Northern State. Douglas cannot carry a Southern State. One appeals to the North, the other appeals to the South. Meanwhile Lincoln strides on with full confidence, walking into Presidency. He appeals only to the North, and would be the President only of the North. Bell appeals to no section, but the breadth of his republic appeals to all the latitudes of the Republic, and the sun that rises upon them is the flag of the Atlantic sets upon them on the shores of the Pacific."

Now whom ought the people of the South to support?

A proposition is made for a Railroad from Petersburg to Greenwood on the Virginia Central Railroad.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The New York Tribune says:—We are pleased to learn that the Fowler Committee, consisting of Messrs. Isaac Bell, Hiram Cranston, Elijah F. Purdy, Dr. Crane, and Dr. W. W. Sanger, now holding their weekly sessions at the New York Hotel, are doing even better than they had reason to expect. Already they have collected over \$50,000 toward reimbursing the Government for Mr. Fowler's deficiency. We are informed that numbers of the persons to whom Mr. F. in his palmy days lent large sums of money, without taking any memorandum or written acknowledgment, have generously come forward and paid into the hands of the committee the entire amounts due. This makes us think better of human nature.

The first blood shed in defence of liberty, and in opposing English oppression, was in the South. The State of North Carolina—the "Old North State," and twin-sister of South Carolina—is entitled to the honor.—It was during the gubernatorial administration of the notorious Gov. Tryon, the English Governor at the time, who built one of the most splendid palaces in either North or South America, at Newbern, N. C., with the proceeds of taxes imposed upon the people for the purpose, and to resist which taxation a portion of them rebelled, just as did the men of Massachusetts afterwards. It took place in the year 1771.

There is at present considerable excitement in Savannah, Georgia, because of the refusal of the bread bakers of the city to comply with a city ordinance, which requires the City Treasurer, at the beginning of every month, to ascertain from the best authority, the average price of flour in the city for the month previous, and thereby to regulate the price of bread for the month ensuing on such terms in all instances, as shall secure a profit of \$4.50 per barrel to the bakers. The bakers rebel against the enforcement of the law, and continue to make their loaves of a size which will give them the greatest profit.

Sumner on Wednesday evening, delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, to a thronged audience, a review of the political history and social consequences of American slavery. It was replete with theoretical flourishes, devoid of good feeling and national, constitutional-loving sentiment. It was published in advance the same afternoon at 25 cents per copy. It was delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Union Club, and occupied nearly two hours, and he was frequently and warmly applauded.

The Methodists are about to take the initiative in a preaching enterprise in tents, at convenient points near the Central Park, N. Y. It is proposed to preach to the people who assemble in that neighborhood on Sundays, at various times of the day by various preachers, and in various tongues, in this way adapting themselves to the hearing of French, Italian, and Germans, as well as those who speak English.

"Lager beer," says the Scientific American, "on account of the long continued fermentation, contains less nutritive matter and more alcohol than our native beer. A comparison of about twenty chemical analyses of lager and other beer shows that, in larger, the alcohol is always in excess over the malt extract, while in other beer the excess is in favor of the malt extract."

Mr. Wm. Finn, who had been connected with the press during the past twenty-five years, died in New York on Wednesday.—Mr. Finn was attached to the Journal of Commerce. He was a native of Ireland, and said to have been a nephew on the mother's side of Daniel O'Connell. He was a man of fine education and talents, and contributed largely to the press generally.

The trustees appointed by the original thirteen States to superintend the construction of a monument in Philadelphia to commemorate the Declaration of Independence, have made their report. The spot selected for the erection of the monument is near the centre of Independence Square. Three of the original thirteen States have taken no action in the matter.

The story about the fortune left to Jampertz is received as true. Where he is does not appear. After his acquittal at Chicago he left the city and assumed another name. It will be remembered that Henry Jampertz was arrested for the murder of Sophia Werner, in Chicago, in 1858. She had been his mistress.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas will remain in New York city until Saturday, when he proceeds to New Haven, on Monday he goes to Hartford, Conn., and from thence to Boston, on Tuesday, to attend the commencement exercises at Harvard University, where he has a brother-in-law at the law school.—His lady will accompany him on the trip.

The act of attaining a very long life is a science and a certain one, if we believe M. Florentine—the most recent and the best authority upon the subject. Barristers, doctors, and of course Divine persons, being given, many a man who sinks quietly to the grave, perfectly whole at 55, might have lived in health till 100.

At a trial of speed at setting type, in Wilmington, N. C., one of the compositors set 1,452 ems in the hour, and another 1,374.—The proof of the former was so bad and took so long to correct, that the prize, a silver rule, was awarded to the latter, quite a young man. We like to see type setters do their best.

It is noticed that the gray hair of elderly people always softens and improves their complexion. According, dying is the most stupid of blunders, unless one prefers the parchment skin of a mummy, which is the inevitable consequence. How little confidence in good mother Nature is shown by her fidgety children.

The story going the rounds of the papers about a quarrel between the President and Senator Gwin is entirely destitute of foundation in truth or fact. The relations between the President and the Senator from California up to the hour of the departure of the latter on Tuesday last, were never more friendly.

The singular fact is referred to that we now have daily communication between the United States and Great Britain. From the 23d to the 30th June, inclusive, nine steamers arrived from British ports. There were also several from German and French ports.

The recent favorable accounts from the Arkansas mines are confirmed. Business was still dull, but improving slowly. An average of forty trains per day were returning to the States, and the arrivals were decreasing.

The trip across the peninsula of Florida, from Cedar Keys to Fernandina, is now made in about fifteen hours, stops included. Before the railroad was completed, the journey required four or five days.

A Georgia editor has received a basket and the following message from a lady:—Mr. Editor: I send you some Bell pearls, the best you ever got.

Edwin Booth, esq., the actor, was on Friday last married to Miss Mary Devlin, a clever actress.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 9th, contains a long letter from a correspondent, containing a correct account of the remarkable discovery of a supposed Masonic emblem, with Hebrew inscriptions, among the ancient mounds of the Scioto Valley, about two miles west of Newark. If not a clever contrived hoax this discovery may prove to be of great interest to Savans.

Nothing has yet been heard of the party which left Carson Valley on the 9th, inst., to establish the pony express. There have been no recent disturbances at the Washoe mines, but the stranger still exists on the road. Salt Lake and hopes are entertained that the troops at Camp Floyd will protect the mail route.

The proposition started a few months since of running a line of steamers from Norfolk up the Nantuxet river to connect with the Delaware Railroad at Sanford has at last been accepted by the Baltimore and Annapolis Steamship Company. This company will in a few days put on this route two of their fine steamers.

The steamer Bay City, (whose commander, it was alleged, refused to render assistance to the passengers of the burning steamer, Ben Lewis), was received with a shower of bouquets, from the wharf, at Louisville, Ky., on her upward trip, last week; and at Jacksonville, Fla., the captain was compelled to "keep steady."

The New York Courier says:—We hear by the China mail, of ten thousand chests of Japanese teas, green and black, for this port, via China. They will probably reach here before the 1st Oct. next, the first large shipment of this article for the United States.

Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Abraham Lincoln. The rail-splitter, has become a Doctor of Laws, and Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, has made itself forever famous.

Bell and Everett.

A correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser gives a glowing account of the State Convention of the Alabama Constitutional Union party, lately held at Selma. He says, after speaking of the high character of the delegates:—"Another important feature in the proceedings of the Convention was the evidence afforded by a determination to conduct this canvass with determination and vigor. A State Executive Committee has been appointed to superintend the operations of the campaign; sub-electors are to be put in the field in every county, and Bell and Everett Clubs are recommended to be organized immediately in every town."

An enthusiastic Bell and Everett meeting was held in Niagara county, N. Y., on the 6th instant, at which ex-Governor Washington Hunt made a very interesting address. At the conclusion of the proceedings, Washington Hunt and David Gould were appointed delegates to the Union State Convention at Utica on the 12th instant.

The Bell and Everett meeting held at St. Louis on Saturday night, was large and respectable. It was considerably larger than the Breckinridge meeting held a few evenings before, and attracted, favorably with the latter both in point of public interest taken in it and in the attractiveness of the display made for the occasion.

The staid old New York Commercial thinks "the fight in New York is evidently between Douglas and Lincoln," and that the Bell and Everett ticket has no chance. "The friends of the latter hold the 'balance of power.'"

The Romney (Va.) Argus (dem.) reviewing the difficulties which beset the Democratic party, says:—"Of the Democratic papers in Virginia, which have defined their positions so far as we are informed, 14 are for Breckinridge and Lane, and 8 are for Douglas and Johnson. In the view of these facts there is a strong probability that the latter will carry the State, by an overwhelming majority. It is an admission that we are pained to make, but it is folly and madness, to console ourselves with impossibilities."

The first number of a large and well-filled Bell and Everett campaign paper, "The Union Guard," of sixteen pages, has been issued in Washington by Mr. N. D. Lerner. It will be continued weekly until the Presidential election, and will be furnished to subscribers at fifty cents for the term, and at a reduced price to clubs of ten, twenty, or more copies.

Furney's Press of Wednesday, says:—"Whatever politicians may say of the Bell and Everett ticket, Edward Everett, its candidate for the Vice Presidency, deserves to be classed among our national benefactors. We could wish that most of our politicians united in their character as much education, disinterested and genuine philanthropy as Everett does."

Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, at the Douglas meeting in Baltimore, on Monday, in the course of his remarks, after expressing his determination to vote for the regular Democratic ticket (i. e. Douglas), Convention, said that "although Mr. Douglas would receive far more votes in the Old Dominion than Mr. Breckinridge would, yet he regarded the prospect as a gloomy one, and he thought the Electoral votes of the old Commonwealth would be cast for Bell and Everett." According to our view, this is very far from a gloomy prospect. It is but snatching the machine now, for a better order of things hereafter.

A State Convention of the supporters of Bell and Everett for the Presidency, was held at Utica, New York, on the 12th. Ex-Governor Hunt made a report of the proceedings of the Baltimore Nominating Convention, and a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee who are to form an electoral ticket favorable to the election of Bell and Everett.

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIRGINIA, at HOWARD, three miles west of Alexandria. Rev. JOHN P. McGUIRE, Rector. Able and Experienced Teacher, in charge.

The 20th Session will commence on the first Wednesday in September next, and close the last Wednesday in June, 1861.

The students receive a full course of Greek, Latin, English, Mathematics, and Natural Science; Modern Languages, &c.

TERMS:—\$25 for Board, Tuition, Light, Fuel, Mending and Washing—payable semi-annually, viz. \$12.5 at the commencement of the Session, and \$12.5 on the 1st day of February.

Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Painting, at Professor's charges.

REFERENCES:—The Bishops and Clergy of the Diocese; the Professors of the University of Virginia.

For particulars, see Catalogue, containing a full account of the School.

Address REV. JOHN P. McGUIRE, Howard, near Theological Seminary, Fairfax Co., Va.

Political.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig, we extract the following:—"The Corinth True Democrat, published in that strong Democratic hot-bed of Union county, Tishomingo, Mississippi, has raised the names of Douglas and Johnson to its mast head. It has begun the fight, too, with a vim which indicates no child's play. It nominates B. N. Kinyon, of that county, Elector for the First District, and calls for a State Convention at Holly Springs, on the 30th of July, to nominate a full Electoral ticket from the State. Mr. Kinyon is one of the ablest men in North Mississippi, and has already taken the stump for Douglas. The Meridian, a strong Democratic paper in Lauderdale county, has hoisted the banner of Douglas and Johnson."

A story is told of a New York postmaster. When the news of Douglas's nomination reached his town, he and his friends brought out the big gun to fire a salute. They had got about half through the allotted number of discharges, when a messenger from the telegraph office informed them that the Seceders had nominated Breckinridge.—"Hold there!" said the postmaster.—"Standing a moment in a brown study, he shouted 'Boys! there's no knowing into whose hands we may fall. Load for Breckinridge!'"

A meeting of the Democracy was held in Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, to ratify the nominations of Douglas and Johnson, and the telegraph reports it to be one of the most imposing demonstrations ever held in the city. The capital park was entirely filled with people, the aggregate being estimated at ten thousand. Speeches were made by Peter Cagney, Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, Senator Coleman, of Louisiana, and others, and letters were read from a number of distinguished individuals.

The Breckinridge ratification meeting at Charleston, S. C., was addressed by the Hon. R. B. Rhett, who according to the Charleston News, strikingly enforced the propriety of the South's preparing to take her destiny into her own hands, in the Union if possible, if not, out of it." The resolutions of the meeting recognize Breckinridge and Lane as the nominees of the Richmond Convention, and do not recognize their nomination by the Convention held at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore.

The Arkansas Democracy are not only split on the national ticket, but have two candidates for Governor and for Congress. The "irrepressible conflict" is boiling down there. The nominees of the Conventions are repudiated by the Democratic organs, who have brought out "independents." The Bell and Everett feeling is rapidly increasing in that State, as it is throughout the South.

The two Democratic parties of New York have at length decided under which king they will respectively fight. The Journal of Commerce, calculating the chances, has come to the conclusion that Breckinridge is the stronger candidate, and therefore is "national," whilst the News finds Douglas to be the true representative of nationality.

The Mason Telegraph learns, from a source which it considers altogether reliable, that Hon. A. H. Stephens has declared for Douglas and Johnson, but on account of his feeble health may be obliged to decline to canvass the State, or to accept a position on the Douglas-Johnson electoral ticket.

The Richmond Dispatch says:—"Rumor has it that the friends of Stephen A. Douglas intend calling a Convention at Staunton, at an early day, to prepare an electoral ticket for the coming year. Whether this is so or not, time will develop."

After mature deliberation and anxious calculation the Frederic (Md.) Union has turned up on the Douglas side of the Democratic party.

Foreign Miscellany.

Letters from Algiers state that the wheat crop in the province of Oran was much injured by a late frost. The last accounts from the north of Italy announce that the wheat crop is ripening, but that the present harvest cannot be reckoned among the most abundant. The news from Germany announces that the constant rain has seriously injured the rice.

A letter from Rome, received June 28, says, a battalion of Irish has been organized. It is called the Battalion of St. Patrick. The Vienna letter in the London Times says a great number of Irishmen continue to pass through Vienna on their way to Trieste and Ancona. The writer says that many of them wish to return to their homes, but they are obliged to go to Italy, as they have no money with which to pay their expenses back to England.

Nothing strikes a North American in Rome as more in contrast with our country than the newspapers—or rather the no-newspapers. The principal newspaper—published in Rome, was the Roman Journal, the official gazette. It is published about four times a week. It is a small folio sheet, about twelve by sixteen inches—has no editorial matter, almost no advertisements, and is entirely made up of clippings from the foreign newspapers—not however including ours.

A. J. H. REYNOLDS, B. B. TALLFERRIS, HUMPHREYS & TALLFERRIS, (SUCCESSORS OF MARSHALL & CO.) Grocers, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS.

No. 11 King street, Alexandria, Va. REFERENCES:—Messrs. Fowler & Co., Alexandria, Va.

John G. Beale, Fauquier county, Virginia. John B. Bunker, Jr., Culpeper county, Virginia. Col. John Willis, Orange county, Virginia. Wm. Bayne, Loudoun, Maryland. Jas. S. Buckner, Rappahannock county, Va. Edward C. Marshall, Fauquier county, Virginia. July 14—t

H. P. EVANS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUANO, PLASTER, AND THE Maryland Company's Super-Phosphate of Lime, No. 3 New Court, Alexandria, Va.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. P. M. Malcom & Co., Carson, Zimmerman & Co., Neen & Jones, P. C. Baltzell, Baltimore, Md., July 14—60m

THE LATEST OUT MAGIC RUFFLES. THIS universally admired article for ladies is trimmed in graceful and pretty in its effect on every garment to which it is adapted either for ladies or children's wear, it is made by a new process, in the neatest and most substantial manner and will laundry equal to the best hand-made Ruffles. These Ruffles will be furnished by the box of any material and style that may be ordered. Call soon as it is going very fast.

July 14—C. C. BERRY, 72 King street.

WHEAT DRILLS. WE are now prepared to take orders for GUANO and WHEAT DRILLS, and will furnish any drill that may be preferred. We have been selling the SEYMOUR DRILL for five years, with entire success, and we again offer them, believing them to be the best in the market. All orders will be promptly filled.

MEADE & MARYE, Agricultural Warehouse, No. 25 King street. July 14

FRESH DRUGS, &c.—Black Snake Root, Piquette, Sassafras, Refined Borax, Extract of Liquorice, Prepared Chalk, Sulphate of Zinc, Sugar of Lead, Extract Colchicum, Calomel, Colicube Root, Cream of Tartar, Kalmuck Root, Opium, Gum Camphor, Rosh Ginger, Pule, Peppercorn, Blackseed of Putana, Tofide of Putana, &c. Received and for sale by

J. R. PIERPOINT, No. 172 King street. July 14

Letter from Rappahannock County, Va.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, July 11.—It was expected that the Democratic party would make some move at Court, last Monday, by way of ratifying or reconciling the late nominations; but nothing was done. There seemed to be more than the usual amount of business before the Court, besides it was thought that quietude, for the present, was the best policy.

There are several prominent Democrats about Washington (the C. H.) for Douglas. When the busy season is over, say about the 1st of August, parties will begin to rally, and by the end of that month, the position and strength of each will be pretty well understood throughout the State. I incline to think that Virginia will be the centre of attraction during the present year, since war, and eventual struggle, and that the stirring up of the masses will be more general than ever before known.

The County levy is \$1.75 per head; levy for the Poor, about \$1800; population, about 11,000. Most of the poor are supplied at their own homes—the fixtures at Poor Town are inadequate, and only some eight or ten persons are located there, which cost the County, annually, from seven to eight hundred dollars—including Superintendent's fee—besides the interest on the investment for the farm. These few could be kept for half the amount, as well, and by persons who would willingly take them. Thus it would seem that Poor Town should be abolished, or made more available. A committee have been appointed to "sell out."

The Wheat crop looks up better than was expected before harvest set in. The head is large and well filled with plump grain; still the fly and joint-worm have taken fully one-third, we think. The cool, dry June, shortened highland meadows fully one-half, and ditto with the oat crop. The late rains, however, have helped the latter in the weight of grain, and stretched it a little higher. Corn is looking well, but has time enough yet for a failure.

In looking at the Census of 1850, it appears that from 1840 to 1850, Rappahannock gained 425 inhabitants; Culpeper, 1,889; Fairfax, 1,212; Loudoun, 1,648—while Fauquier lost 1,029; Stafford, 410, and Prince William, 15. We hope, by the use of Guano and the "Patent Fertilizers"—each being the best of all—to hear of a better growth from these three next-door neighbors, hereafter.

Among the lion facts about, we have a report that the lion belonging to the manager of Robinson & Co. made his escape from the cage, on the road leading from Washington to Gaines near Roads, in this county, on Saturday last, near the house of John H. Settle. The report says that the door, by some means, came loose, and out passed his majesty, and commenced skinning the first horse of the team he reached, by splitting the skin of his hind-quarter, from the hip down to the hock, with his claws. Here was a great panic, as you may well imagine. While Settle was loading his rifle, the lion, being driven from the horse, leaped the stone fence, took down the branch, in John G. Lounsbury's, at a slow pace, while the keeper, walking by his side on the bank, threw a rope, with a slip noose, over his head. He fell moved on, until brought down by severe choking. In this way he was dragged to the gangway of the house, and was drawn in by being hitched to the rope on the opposite side—a very bloody nose being the only damage reported. But for the branch, which being something of a ditch, six feet wide, by three deep, to which he fled, he would likely have died in Rappahannock, and perhaps done other damage, before a surrender.

A terrapin was lately found near Annsville, in this county, on which was written, "Thomas Spindle, 1847." The gentleman of that name is now in Mississippi, but was here at that date.

Letter from Rockbridge County, Va. Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, July 9.—I have been journeying in this little town for several days, and find it quite a pleasant place. There are over two thousand inhabitants, including the students of the Military Institute and Washington College. The commencement at the latter place came off on the last Thursday in June. There were nearly one hundred students during the last session, upon twelve of whom was conferred the degree of "Bachelor of Arts." The College is in a flourishing and improving condition, located in a healthy and comparatively rich district of country, in which living is cheap, and inducements to extravagance few; important considerations to parents and guardians, who wish, at moderate cost, to have sons or wards thoroughly and practically educated. The Professors are graduates, in their respective schools, of the University of Virginia. The discipline of the College is strict, and the laws and regulations are rigidly enforced. It is patronized mostly by Presbyterians, though there is no sectarian influence. The Presbyterian sect is stronger than any other in this county.

The celebration at the Military Institute, came off on the 4th. Professor Mahan and Col. Hardee, from West Point, were here, and expressed their approval and admiration of the School, its system of instruction, its general arrangements, &c. There were forty-one graduates. The Valedictory was delivered by Mr. Paris, of Charlotte County. The wheat crop in Rockbridge is very short, about half of the usual yield. I have lately been through a dozen or more counties, from tide-water to this part of the Valley, have noticed particularly, have seen reliable persons from most parts of the State, and putting together all that I have seen and heard, conclude, that, but little over a half crop of wheat will be made in Virginia. The corn and oat crops are promising well, but the tobacco crop will be very short, in consequence of scarcity of plants, and the want of rain at the time for planting.

There are some Douglas men here, and from what I have seen there is more quarrelling between the two factions of the Democracy, than between both of them combined, and the Bell and Everett party, which latter party, I really think, is constantly growing stronger.

"DILLOMBERY" FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND called "Dillobury," lying in Culpeper County, about three miles from Brandy Station, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES. It adjoins the farm lately sold by Wm. H. Ross to Messrs. Rice & Kennedy, and the lands of C. D. Beckham, Dr. J. C. Thom and Wm. J. Fife.

This farm is situated in a neighborhood remarkably adapted to the growth of wheat and grass. The BUILDINGS are rather old, but with moderate repairs will be sufficient for the comfortable accommodation of a family. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the place for themselves. We will morally remark that the best land in the neighborhood, especially for wheat, is to be made accommodating.

For further information apply to John Slaughter, near Waylandburg, Culpeper County, or to J. C. & J. W. Green, at Culpeper County, or to Messrs. Rice & Kennedy, or to the lands of C. D. Beckham, Dr. J. C. Thom and Wm. J. Fife.

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ALP, firm and sweet, for sale by CHARLES J. WISE, corner of Prince and Pitt sts. July 14

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE BOARDING DEPARTMENT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—Any one who has attended the University, especially any one who has boarded in College, the latter to his cost, knows that hitherto the dormitory buildings have been divided into several (last session, three) districts, a district being assigned to each hotel. All the students residing in a district have been obliged by law to board at its hotel, and what is worse, have not been allowed to leave it, even at the expense of losing their rooms, without first finding substitute victims to fill them.

On coming to College, or before they have chosen their rooms, and so, like a man getting married, they have made their bargain whether for better or for worse. Where they have taken their quarters, there they have had to remain—under the thumb of their hotel-keeper. It is true that he has sometimes been merciful (where it has been his interest to be so,) and at the beginning and end of the session has fed them pretty well; but between these cases of good fare, there may have almost invariably been a long stretch of barren wilderness. It is true also that there have been laws enjoining substantial food, well-cooked, &c., &c., but with few exceptions, (viz: where the host desired to observe them,) these laws have been easily avoided or followed in letter only. That the potatoes have had to be picked out of the dirt (the latter being "in the majority") and that a quality of the butter might better have belonged to the coffee, are old jokes only too true, for there is little remedy. It may be said that we could appeal for redress to the Faculty or the Board of Visitors; but appeals to the Faculty and regiments from them, doing apparently little good, have been made. As for an appeal to the Board, we were meditating a petition last session; but before we had been driven to that determination by the "persuasion" of the first half of the session, their intermediate meeting (in February) had adjourned. A call-meeting of the students towards the end of the session and a set of resolutions were then fixed upon; but with the end of the session came better fare, and many students being gone off, the rest were too busy with examinations. In fact we were in the predicament of the man whose house needed shingling in sunshine it was not worth while, in rainy weather it could not be done. Judge, therefore, how gladly, just before leaving, we learnt that there was a prospect of our being freed from this system of laws, on the one side altogether a dead letter, on the other, so galling. We heard that the Board had already passed a resolution by which students should take their meals, &c., where they please after next session. This we might rejoice over for the sake of posterity; but our own situation next session could by no means be benefited by it, save, in so far as the hotel-keepers might be desirous of gaining each a reputation, for the next term. But there was added the fact that the Board had decided to let the measures go into effect next year, with this proviso, that the student wishing to board out of College cannot keep a College room and do so. Evidently they had agreed together with the hope of making the proviso continual, and did not wish to compete with the boarding-houses out of College. This they did with some show of justice, for they have no other rooms to devote to their boarders than the College dormitories, and it would seem rather hard that they should be compelled to risk the loss of them. But if we reflect that they need only give good plain fare in order to keep them, it would seem perfectly fair to drop the proviso. At any rate they can claim no more than that it stand next year. For the present, we are glad enough, however, even with it to look forward to having the power of redress in our own hands, and we regretted much having to leave without hearing the decision of